

WORONI

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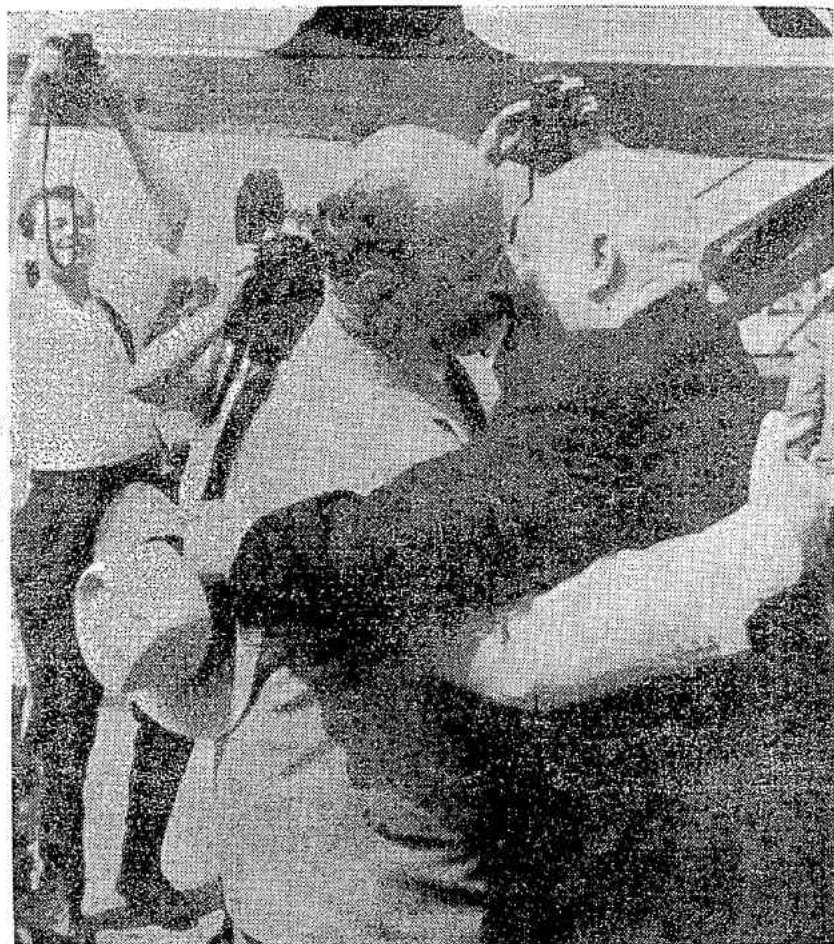
Circulation 800

BALLS!, BALLS!, BALLS!,

Lennox House
Law Society
bruce hall



SCANDAL BREAKS IN SOVIET CAMP



PREPARE OR PERISH BUSH WEEK IS COMING

The sun will rise slowly over the eastern horizon on what will be another quiet and uninterrupted week as far as the citizens of Canberra are concerned.

However, when the sun sets at the end of the week the same week those citizens will have wondered why they thought Canberra to be such a quiet and restful place.

For during that week they will have been buffeted, stirred and hit by the University. That week will be Bush Week during which we hope to accomplish two things.

Firstly we hope to raise money for charity and secondly we hope to make people aware of the University in Canberra. How can we do this? Only by the concerted effort of the whole student body can we hope to accomplish anything worthwhile. During the week our two major activities will be the PROSH (procession through Civic) on the 27th July and the trip to BUNGENDORE on the 3rd August. For success in both of these ventures we must have the help of all students. However, we also hope to arrange many

more stunts during the week.

So think, think and think again and when you get ideas write them down and act on them. Contact the Bush Week Director, Bruce Donald at Bruce Hall, who is the co-ordinator of all activities. There are terrific opportunities to us in Canberra.

All clubs and societies have been contacted on the matter of Bush Week so please try to work in conjunction with them to make this week a success.

Remember we live or die during Bush Week on your efforts so as the "model" said to the minister, "get into it and let us know of your ideas". This is the climax of the University year, "the time when we break out and run riot".

OFF THE CUFF

If you have something nasty and horrible to get off your mind, why not write it down and send it to the editors for publication for Bush Week edition — "The Bungendore Times".

★ ★ ★

Then there's the rumour about Miss Keeler drowning in the Thames. She was found next morning bobbing up and down a pier.

★ ★ ★

A prominent parliamentarian has invested great sums of money on a new type of furniture called Keelers. This amazing piece of furniture is so-called because when the legs fall apart the whole cabinet collapses.

★ ★ ★

Closing date for copy for the "Bungendore Times" is the 15th of July.

A New Committee On Anti-Apartheid

The committee set up by the public meeting on June 12th, met on both the 18th and 29th of June. It has decided after lengthy consideration to call itself the committee for Human Rights in South Africa.

The Committee has directed the legal officers to draft a constitution incorporating the reso-

lutions passed at the public meeting.

The following office bearers have been unanimously elected:

Chairman: Dr. R. A. Gollan.
Vice-Chairman: Dr. M. A. Lowe.
Secretary: Mr. Longman.
Treasurer: Mr. R. I. Johnson.
Appeals Secretary: Miss S. Silverman.
Research Officer: Mr. C. M.

Tatz.
Study Group Convenor: Dr. Jasper.
Publicity Officer: Mr. A. Godfrey-Smith.

It has been agreed to hold Seminar groups among the Committee and prepare a pamphlet from them. Mr. F. W. Kitchen will be responsible for editing this. Another purpose of the Seminars is to make Committee members more competent to speak to outside organisations.

PRESS STATEMENT

A Press statement will be issued two days before the South African Rugby League players come to Canberra defining the attitude of the Committee towards the visit of sporting teams from South Africa.

It is planned to have many more fund-raising activities. There are necessary:

1. To help the work of Christian Action and other bodies who are fighting for the preservation of Human Rights in South Africa. Such money is used largely for the legal defence of the victims of apartheid. It is a source of relief which is highly valued by South Africans fighting against the present outrageous regime.

2. To supply a source of funds for Administrative expenses and to use in the education of the Australian public so that they fully understand just how many essential human rights are withheld in South Africa.

It is hoped that students of this University will continue to give the support to this Committee that they have given in the past.

ECONOMICS DINNER

This is the event of the year for members of the Economics Faculty.

To be held in the Bruce Hall, July 18th.

TICKETS: J. Craig, C. Allum, T. Hartnell, K. Blackburn, J. Shadlow, B. Dunlop, E. Thorn, (all Bruce Hall); E. Rodan, Lennox House.

30/- SINGLE,
55/- DOUBLE.

The Buttery

The present position is this — the lady working the buttery at night resigned because she was moving house to the south side, thus making it impossible for her to get in at night. The S.R.C. then appointed a student to work the buttery until the new S.R.C. buttery was finished. However, the administration had complaints from the daytime ladies, and, after consultation with the S.R.C., the service was discontinued. Thus, until the new S.R.C. buttery is finished, coffee and tea at night cannot be served to students. The S.R.C. buttery is expected to open in the week 8/7/63.

BUSH WEEK, 1963

This is a provisional programme for BUSH WEEK, 1963:

25th-26th July:

Attempt to set a record for Ball Bouncing.

27th July:

PROCESSION

31st July:

Address by A. GEORGE MARTIN at lunch-time in the Common Room.

2nd August:

Annual and grand Pilgrimage to the ancient and romantic town of BUNGENDORE.

We also hope to arrange plenty of stunts in Civic on Friday evening, 26th July, and more addresses during the following week.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

School of General Studies

Annual Examinations — 1963

Date of Examinations:

The Annual Examinations will commence on Monday, 28th October, 1963.

Closing Date for Entries:

Application forms for all candidates for the Annual Examinations are obtainable from the Student Administration Section and must be lodged in that office on or before Saturday, 3rd August, 1963. EACH CANDIDATE intending to sit for the examination must lodge a formal application.

Late Applications:

If a late entry is accepted, a late fee will be levied.

Note:

A candidate who cancels a subject or unit after 3rd August, 1963, will be deemed to have failed in that subject or unit.

Third Term Fees:

Fees for the Third Term should be paid by Friday, 30th August, 1963.

C. G. Plowman,
REGISTRAR.

Monday, 1st July, 1963.

EDITORIAL

S.R.C. Push

About three weeks ago one cold and drizzly morning, members of the S.R.C. gathered in the Woroni Room whilst one of the editors was in Sydney and, without any further ado, proceeded to throw out all the most beautiful junk that had gathered in that room during the past six years. They toiled hard during the whole weekend and by the time that Monday had come about they had laid claim by squatting rights to the Editor's nest (without bothering to total their damage to the magnificent system worked out by the staff of the newspaper).

But they, in their most condescending manner, allotted a place designated "Brewster's Palace" to Woroni. It was only after much protest that we managed to persuade them that we don't use the Woroni's left-overs for the obvious purposes which the "Palace" has been ordained.

Then, after much arguing to and fro, the S.R.C. compromised by giving us the local pantry, having taken out the whisky, etc., beforehand — of course.

However, we have them tricked. Despite being shifted into a smaller room we are going in for bigger, better Woroni's, such as the present one.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR...

Webb Attacks Whitlam

Sir,
It seems necessary to try and clear up many points which my previous article left unsaid, together with those that Mr. Whitlam twisted.

Firstly, I would like to deal with the Liberal philosophy and policy (and here I am not necessarily referring to the Australian Liberal Party).

I am perfectly sure that Senator Goldwater or even Mr. Macmillan would strongly refute the title of Liberals; further, many books have been written about the different policies of the Liberals and the Conservatives. Firstly, the Liberal believes in free enterprise. Secondly, he believes that governmental democracy is a vital and positive element for reform in welfare and in some instances in the economy. A Conservative is not so much worried as to whether free enterprise is perfect or restricted, but "Conservatives believe in acceptance of established authority wherever it is found without inquiring too closely into its documents of title". (The Case for Conservatism, by G. Hogg.)

That is, they believe in preserving what they have, for they believe it is essentially satisfactory, being derived from years of governmental experience. The government is essentially a preserving force. LIB-LAB. Government to a liberal is a reforming and improving force. Health, education, housing, lessening of poverty: these are essential ingredients of liberal policy. I find it hard to conceive this as conservatism. Probably Mr. Whitlam has construed that since liberals want to preserve free enterprise, they are conservatives. Liberals believe that free enterprise can be perpetuated and improved (for we by no means claim perfection). The Restrictive Practices Act is aimed at improving the essence of free enterprise. Its principle is that to preserve the essential freedoms of private enterprise, others must be restricted. Further, in the economic field we rely on fiscal policy to guide the economy; subsidies to farmers; and tariffs for some industries. I am not going to debate the pros and cons here of these policies, but in view of a liberal's active participation in the Welfare State, and economic guidance, I think it does not imply a "just let things run" ideal, nor a conservative ideal. Mr. Whitlam "picked out" foreign investment and then seemed to accept this as proof that liberal policy was in fact letting things run. I would appeal to him to view things in a wider concept, for I could equally pick out a socialist concept and then term socialist communists.

Thirdly, on the point of the name of the "Labor Club". The essence of my point was, as he stated, that people of the club were afraid they would be associated with comms; therefore the name was changed. What I implied was that the "Labor" club should be strong enough in its ideals to call itself what it is. If they believe that people in the university are intelligent enough to know what "labor" means in this context, then it may be that they could interpret the word socialism. If they can't I suppose it wouldn't hurt to tell them!

Fourthly, Mr. Whitlam proudly asserts that his club did not affiliate with the ALP because the club "allows students in a formative stage of their life to make up their own minds with-

out being bound by dogmatic policy" — yet Mr. Whitlam (being President of this group) is a member of the Australian Labor Party. Perhaps he has passed the "formative" stage? The Liberal Club is not bound in affiliation to the Government policy and so there is no restriction on our "formative minds". However, we do accept the Party's platform, which is broad in nature and allows much intellectual stimulation — in addition (but not solely) there are many benefits, functionally, to affiliation.

TWISTED

Having enlarged and untwisted my previous article from the radical hands of Mr. Whitlam I would like to try and explain another aspect of Liberal policy.

I have always been struck by the sheer frustration and impatience of socialists as to their basic ideal to give everyone an equally "fair go" through his life, as far as is possible (obviously, perfection is idealistic). This is a fine ideal. But socialists need to look closely at the implication of their methods and the final product.

For this first aspect, P. F. Dowd, in his book on Thorstein Veblen, said, when referring to "system" socialists, that there "appears an undue zeal for system or precision which leads investigators into ever narrowing paths of compartmentalisation. These paths often lead to relatively precise 'answers'. But the validity of such answers rests upon a myriad of assumptions that wall off the importance of relative reality, which is to say that social analysis frequently gives way to exercises in 'logic'." In other words, socialists, theoreticising a system begin with assumptions of human ideals and draw them to their logical conclusions without sufficient consideration of their effects and associated implications. Further, assuming a roughly egalitarian society, assuming this can be achieved through socialism, is the individual any better off than one in the "utopia" of a liberal philosophy? The answer is a speculative one because we have neither.

It is essential to give each person through education and welfare an equal opportunity, and in this the liberal system has a long way to go. Coupled with this, it is essential that each person should be able to retain responsibility and initiative in a political and economic system. The essence of a socialist argument is not to deny these but to place ideal of equality as an essential correlative factor. However, in placing "equality" in the forefront of objectives it means that a vast amount of an individual's responsibility and initiative is being regulated and entrusted to people who derive their arbitrary authority from those very people from whom it has been taken away.

Clearly, much of this is a matter of degree — the degree of what ideals are more impor-

tant, and the differing degrees in which they should be implemented; and therefore to argue whether one is right or wrong is futile.

However, I see that the preserving of a liberal philosophy and society is necessary to guide progress along the lines of individual responsibility and initiative. I am not denying the ideals of socialism, for I believe that its benefits are derived from the interrelation of responsibility and initiative.

Jeremy Webb.

Quare Fellow

Sir,

Did you hear what that fellow just said? What an extraordinary mind that fellow must have! Can you imagine anyone worrying about a Union Building of all things? I mean what do they think they're here for? It's all so stupid, they've got everything here they could possibly want or use. Just look how handy the library is to the present Common Room. I'll bet that if we had built them a Union last year they'd be complaining now that they have too far to walk to the library. Of course now that they're thinking about moving the library to its new building — it seems a waste to fill it with old books — we'll probably have to start humouring them a bit. But that should not be for at least six months yet. And just have a look at what we've done for them. We've had a Union-Users Committee for some time now, but their members seem to be dwindling. I suppose you can't expect them to stay here forever. And what about our latest effort — I haven't heard one single word of praise yet. We've gone to all the trouble and expense of converting the Woroni Room into an S.R.C. Office and of cleaning out all that space that was being wasted to make room for Woroni and Sports Union. I don't know, some people just never seem satisfied.

R. A. Farrell.

Intellectual Honey-moon

Sir,

It is not uncommon to find a MIS-print in the "Times". This particular one (Sat. 25.5.63) a double-banger, is a beauty!

RECORD STANDS
Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia), Friday (A.A.P) — Four Salisbury University students failed by four hours to beat the world record for non-stop bride playing.

The record, set by students of Wales' Swansea University in 1960, was 48 rubbers in 80 hours, the Associated Press of America reported.

Yours faithfully,
Howard N. Lin.

P.S. How about calling for volunteers to break Swansea University record, say, during Bush Week?

Editor Rapped

Sir,
In this letter I intend to unmask a mysterious but apparently ardent supporter of the International Club. You too, will get a surprise when I reveal his identity.

At the last function of the International Club on the 27th of March, a Polish film was screened. After the lights were switched off, a latecomer very smoothly (as if it were planned) sneaked into the theatre and moved quietly to his seat, from where he enjoyed (?) the evening's programme. At the conclusion of the film this gentleman was the first to rise and left the theatre so hurriedly and inconspicuously that few people saw his face.

The person in question was one of the co-editors of Woroni. After a close examination of the situation I concluded that his mysterious behaviour was quite rational. You see, he wrote an unfavourable editorial (9.4.63) on the International Club. However, after the publication of the editorial he changes his opinion. In fact, he wished to join in the activities of the club himself. But the only way he could attend the functions without contradicting his editorial was to sneak in unnoticed. He accomplished this by creeping in through the unguarded side-door after "lights out", thereby saving himself the incidental 3/6 admission charge.

Yours faithfully,
H. N. Lin.

Menzies' Royals

Sir,

The name Royal for the new currency is unsuitable and objectionable.

Members of Parliament tell us that the historical connections of the word, as well as its meaning, emphasise our link with Britain. But why should this be a factor in favour of the name? Although most Australians are of European origin our way of life is, by now, very different to that of Europeans. We are a part of Asia. Surely it is high time that our national leaders decided that we are a nation (and have been one, supposedly, since 1901) and not a colony of Britain.

Perhaps our Prime Minister feels that to stress our link with Britain is an appropriate gesture of his appreciation for his knighthood.

It is said that those who criticise should suggest an alternative: if the smallest unit is to be a cent, why not have an Australian Dollar?

L. Musgrave.

THE COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
WEST BLOCK, CANBERRA, A.C.T.

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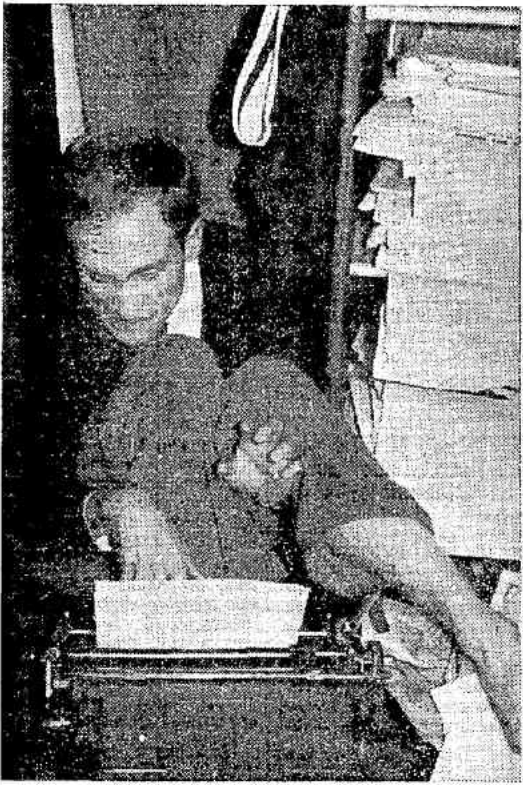
Applications Close on 25th July, 1963.

(Salaries mentioned above are being reviewed and may be substantially increased.)



IT WAS ALL WORTH FIGHTIN' FOR MATE!

CRAMPED FOR STYLE



International Club Diary

July 8th, 1963.

"Transfer of Power in East Africa" by Dr. D. Low of the History Department at the Institute.

Dr. Low will speak on Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Place: Arts Building, Lecture Room No. 4.

Time: 8.15 p.m.

July 15th, 1963.

A Film Show.

"Lin Tse Hsu" (The Opium

War) in Chinese with English subtitles. The film is in colour.

Lin Tse Hsu was the Chinese hero of the Opium War of 1840.

Unlike the average historical film, "Lin Tse Hsu" conveys the sense of real people, real problems, real relationships. The acting and colour photography make this an outstanding production.

Place: Lecture Theatre, Arts Building.

Time: 8.15 p.m.

July 23rd, 1963.

"Radha and Krishna", a short film based on the great Hindu epic "Mahabhamata". This will be introduced by Mrs. Rukmini Menon — acting High Commissioner for India. Mrs. Menon will say a few words on the philosophy of "Radha and Krishna". The film will be supplemented by one or two documentaries on India.

Place: Lecture Theatre, Arts Building.

Time: 8.15 p.m.

July 29th, 1963.

A talk by Mr. William Morrison — a former Australian diplomat in Russia.

The title — will be on various notice boards a week before the talk.

Place: Lecture Theatre, Arts Building.

Time: 8.15 p.m.

Psychology Association

The First National Conference of Psychology Students

This conference was held in Brisbane between 19th and 25th of May, and the delegates were the guests of the Queensland University Psychology Association. Eight Australian universities, including Queensland, were represented and during the week eight papers were read by the delegates. Much liquor was consumed and few hours were slept, but a great time, both academically and socially, was had by all. Statistics show that the American Psychological Society at their annual conference consume more liquor per head, with the exception of the psychiatric conference, than any other similar conferences. It is essential that we keep up the general trend of things in following the Americans.

Lunch Time Films

Lunch time films with a psychological basis were held in the Psychology Laboratory on Wednesday, 3rd July. Once again these proved very popular.

Student Staff Symposium

A student staff symposium has been planned to discuss revision of the psychology course at a date to be fixed. If anyone has any ideas of what they feel or do not feel should be included in future psychology courses, they are invited to attend.

Editors —

Erskine Rodan
Michael Harrington
and a host of
Hairy Creatures
Printed by Suburban
and Provincial Press.

The Afrikaanse Studentebond

Issued by the Department of Foreign Student Relations,
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Separate Development of Apartheid is a well known phrase throughout the world. It is usually conceived of as a policy of racial discrimination and oppression. What moral justification has South Africa to continue with this policy, when the whole world condemns it?

Most of the critique against Separate Development is based on a lack of knowledge about South Africa. However, one of the main causes of the enmity comes primarily from South Africa itself. The origin of the false impressions and news is frustrated minority groups in South Africa. Those groups, defeated by public opinion in South Africa, set up a fight against South Africa in foreign countries by creating and promoting false information about South Africa. They do this under the guise of "fighting for a democratic society".

In South Africa, most Afrikaans newspapers support Separate Development, while the "English" press mostly opposes it. The overwhelming majority of the white South African nation (Afrikaans and English) support Apartheid. However the foreign press makes quotations understood — Afrikaans not. The result? The world mostly receives negative and false information from South Africa.

THE TRUE POSITION

1. Separate Development is NOT a fascist policy. It is irreconcilable with nazism — instead, it stands for the uplifting of the non-white nations.
2. Non-whites are not oppressed. They have the fullest right and opportunity to express themselves in every sphere of life.
3. Non-whites ride in the same trains as the whites, only in separate coaches.
4. The National Government came into power not by means of a coup d'etat, but was chosen by South Africans in a democratic election.
5. Separate Development is not based on racial hate, fear and isolation, but the opposite: mutual aid and co-operation.
6. The enemies of Separate Development ignore the fact that the South African government annually spends millions of dollars for the development of the indigenous nations in South Africa. Instead they associate Separate Development with nazism, fascism, tyranny, racialism and totalitarianism. These terms have nothing in common with Separate Development.

WHAT MORAL JUSTIFICATION HAS SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT? ARE THE WHITES SETTLERS?

These are the following groups in South Africa: The Whites,

Coloureds, Zulus, Indians, Xosas and Basutos. About 87% of the Coloured population is Afrikaans-speaking.

The Whites entered South Africa at the SAME time as the Bantu. The Whites stayed in the Cape for 150 years before meeting the FIRST Bantu nation. The Whites settled in their territories and the Bantu nation in theirs at the SAME time.

The White territory is bigger, but consists mostly of desert and karoo areas. Separate Development means the energetic development of these fertile Bantu homelands. One of them, the Transkei, is ready for self government. The other Bantu nations are also developing to independence. As a result of Separate Development, the Bantu nations of South Africa are the highest educated and most responsible of all the other Bantu and Negro nations.

Mr. Julius Nyerere (presently president of Tanganyika) said that Tanganyika's problem was that she had "concentrated solely on achieving independence" without deciding where she was going. He told a meeting of college students: "It is not a very happy thing when you have a powerful organisation, very successful and very ambitious yet not absolutely sure how to use its power." (Rand, Daily Mail, 10/4/62.) In South Africa the people first decided where they were going and then worked on the political problems. The result: A prosperous South Africa with its largest Bantu Homeland, the Transkei, on the doorstep of self-rule! (Banru, May, 1962.)

IS THE TRANSKEI A BLUFF IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE WORLD OPINION?

The self government of the Transkei is a logical consequence of the policy of Separate Development and realism, whether world opinion agrees with it or not. Separate Development or Apartheid was always the traditional way of living in South Africa, and not a revolutionary invention of the National Government.

IS SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT A RETURN TO PRIMITIVE TRIBALISM?

This is farcical. The British government democracy failed in Ghana and other African states because the people were not ripe for it. The Transkei government is also based on democratic lines, but it also respects and includes elements of traditional Bantu tribal government — only modernised. The Transkei government will consist of 60 chieftains and 45 elected (by secret ballot) members. Only Xosas may elect the Transkei M.P.s; the whites not. Many of the chiefs are highly educated, most having university degrees. Bantu culture must endeavour to enrich itself from the best sources of western civilisation. Apartheid is supported by the majority of both whites and non-whites.

WHAT ABOUT LANGA AND SHARPVILLE?

This is not a "revolution" of the "oppressed masses", but a riot of a minority caused by agitators, intimidators, and extremists of artificial "nationalism". If it came from the people, if it were the general feeling of the people, it would have been a revolution, but this was instigated by a group of opportunists and agitators — some coming from outside South Africa. It was totally artificial. During Republic Day, 31st May, 1961, the Bantu population ignored an appeal by agitators to strike — a terrible disappointment for South Africa's enemies, who are still waiting for a "bloody revolution" in South Africa.

SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT AN INSULT TO HUMAN DIGNITY?

Today there are more than 1,000,000 Bantu coming from African territories OUTSIDE South Africa, in the Republic. No one wishes to return and leave South Africa. Nowhere else is the Bantu treated so well and so humanely as in South Africa. The number of illegal Bantu immigrants from foreign African countries is still increasing. Minister De Wet Nel declared he was sure that if South Africa threw open all its boundaries to foreign Bantu, half the population of Ghana would be in the Republic within six months. Foreign Bantu streaming to a country "which is sitting on the brink of a revolution . . ."

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

There is no indoctrination at all. The Bantu education is on a higher level than the rest of African states south of the Sahara. The Bantu education is not inferior to the education provided for the whites. Home language and mother tongue instruction is promoted — the language the Bantu knows best. Under Separate Development the development of culture must also be understood. Is Zulu or Xosa inferior to English? Any African wishing to learn Afrikaans or English has the fullest right and opportunity to do so. Universities were established for every Bantu nation. These are NOT inferior "tribal colleges" — in fact, their academic standard is just as high as any other university in South Africa. At the University of Zululand the number of students tripled itself within three years.

The "democratic" opponents of Separate Development: who is really narrow-minded?

A striking feature of South Africa's enemies is that they refuse to listen to opinions from the other side. When non-white students from South Africa defend Separate Development in foreign countries, they are called "traitors" and "stooges of the South African government". Only those (and a minority) who oppose Separate Development, are speaking the "truth".

ALEX ANTONITES (DIRECTOR)

HIS HONOURABLE, THE PRIME MINISTER, DR. H. F. VERWOERD:

"You can conquer a country but never a nation. Human groups can never be oppressed, but they live side by side as neighbours as nations. Everyone has his own territory for his own people." This is the essence of Separate Development.

I do not feel that this really requires a full answer. The real facts are well known to students, but two of the more outrageous statements need some answer:

1. The "fertile" Bantu homelands comprise 13% of South Africa. They have no mineral wealth and could not possibly support the whole Bantu population (11 out of 16 million South Africans) adequately.
2. It is not true to say that the majority of the non-white population is in favour of separate development. The fact that the South African parliament has found it necessary to pass such oppressive laws as the General Law Amendment Act is sufficient testimony of this.

I will leave students to see for themselves the absurdity of the other statements.

— BILL KITCHEN.

THIS SPATE OF FILMS

The generation of Students who pass through this University now will be perhaps unique. No one has achieved a self-sufficient club or organisation, except the Labor Club and quasi-Religious groups; rather than admit to a basis or an ideology we are invited to see the world encompassed by a silver screen. The Arts Society, the International Club, the Botany department have all screened films recently. We deduce that to obtain an academic film is easier than producing a politik.

The International Club has lived up to its name by showing a film of Polish extraction. "Eroica" was perhaps a failure. It is hard to imagine the film to be aught but understatement; to the Poles this may carry the "Tragic-Comedy" effect but to Anglo-Saxons the film was inadequate. The scenes of Warsaw and of fighting contradict any preconceived notion of the battle (as re KANAL) the understatement was alien.

The second half was better but flimsy. The background of boredom and tension was very sketchily done. There is no tragedy in a man's rejection of an enforced society and subsequent death: it would have been tragic of Zok had tried to be accepted (or acceptable) and yet had to die. The sensitive young man in the roof was even more artificial. A man who chooses "to lie in cold obstruction and to rot", is only pathetic.

Perhaps the film's strong point was that one hardly saw any Germans. Situation comedy should be left to the British and half-lit exposes of mediocrity to the French.

NUTS

The Mind is strong,
But the Flesh is weak,
A much quoted saying,
Seldom subjected to Analysis.
A blue Baby's Bottom,
A pink-tipped Something or Other.
A Bag of head,
Which is light as a Feather.
You think it's all a Joke.
A brown Bee's Bottom.
You think it's quite funny;
But it's seldom subjected to Analysis.
A pink-tipped Something — or — Other.
Pass me my Rosary Beads please?
Who set the Tomcat on fire?
He can go to Hell.
Who can give me,
A Definition of normal?
A Brown Bee.
Is that really so?



Applications are invited for

A.O.S.T. visits to

INDIA and JAPAN

December 1963 — March 1964

Eligibility is open to all members of NUAUS and to graduates of up to two years standing who are under 30 years of age.

Application forms are available at the SRC office, and should be completed and handed in by Friday, July 12, at 5 p.m. Grants of £50 each will be available to two selected applicants.

HORUS

This issue of HORUS was compiled by D. Kohlhaagen with help from the NEW STATESMAN and hindrance from all and sundry.

Letters To The Editor Of Horus

Ben Goes Drinking

Sir,

After reading Ben Jonson's *Drink to me Only*, it is hard to imagine how this poem, with its sultry atmosphere of "wine, women and song" ever managed to be included in a university curriculum. Young minds can only be confused and corrupted by the cynical inversion of the normal, decent associations of words — "pledge" should surely suggest temperance rather than lovmaking and carousing. Students are notoriously quick to pick up ideas and it must be doubly hard for any staff to inculcate habits of hygiene in connection with morning tea in face of exhortations to "leave but a kiss within the cup". Nor, in view of last year's crop of epidemics, should they be encouraged to "breathe" upon each other's gifts and "send them back". The whole poem reeks of paganism, sensuality and blasphemous idolatry. It is not surprising that even in the broad-minded Elizabethan age, the writer had perforce to safeguard himself from censure by the pretence that it was only a translation.

E.M., English I.

Paradise Lost

Sir,

In reference to your article 23/3/63:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,

Who was then the gentleman?"

The answer, "Adam" (because of Eve's sex) is too banal to be considered. Clearly this is an instance of a corrupt text. Scholarship and internal evidence show that "gentleman" was originally "gent's leman". Today "gent" is a vulgar abbreviation but in the fourteenth century and much later, it was an honourable appellation — compare the inscriptions on old tomb-stones, where, if anywhere, vulgarity would be taboo. Then again "leman" in Middle English "leaf-man", "liefmon" so far from bearing the derogatory implication it has come to assume (compare "mistress") meant simply "sweetheart", though possibly John Ball as a priest had in mind that Eden possessed no church or even registry office to legalise the union of our traditional first parents.

The correct answer to the query is of course, "Eve".

"Jay", Early English I.

Up the Ginger

Sir,

On behalf of the Council of Architects, Surveyors and Master Builders, I write to protest against the exhibition on stage during the performance of the opera *Hansel and Gretel* of a cottage built mainly of gingerbread and marchpane. Neither of these substances is a suitable building material and the innuendo that they have been passed as such by members of the honourable body of professional men represented by my Council is tantamount to a serious libel.

Yrs. Truly,
Balbus B. Board.

Travelling About India

On the wall of the carriage a sign says, "This compartment is to carry 48 passengers" and underneath the same words in delicate, indecipherable Hindi script.

I looked down from the sign to the confusion of human forms and tin trunks that is the reality of third-class train travel in India.

Many journeys ago I would have spent an absorbing ten minutes counting the number of people in this small rocking space and comparing it with the legal number. This game soon loses its novelty though I am satisfied with a rough estimate that I am sharing the carriage with well over one hundred

By MICHAEL RUBBO — one of sixty students who visited India for three months during the last vacation, under the Australian Overseas Travel Scheme (A.O.S.T.). At the end of this year visits to India and Japan will take place. See the S.R.C. office for details.

fellow human beings.

During the last three months Indian trains became something of a second home to me as I travelled about the country with 60 other Australian students. We were doing a vacation tour of the country on the cheap, staying with Indian families and in between wandering where our interests took us.

TRAIN TRAVEL

Train transport is the cheapest and most dependable way of getting about India, so that naturally in our free time we chose to travel this way. We got to know the peculiarities of Indian trains intimately, for during the three months many of us travelled between 5 and 6 thousand miles in this way. It may sound like a travel advertisement, but it is true to say that almost every place in India can be reached by train. In a few days you can go from the tropical states in the south through the middle sector to the snow bound areas of the north. You may stop off at Agra for a look at the Taj by moonlight or you can branch out to the east, making for the city of Benares on the sacred Ganges.

India has one of the largest railway systems in the world, which, if used intelligently, serves the traveller well. For us the trains became not only our means of getting about,

but also a source of accommodation and food.

If our journeys were not overnight we would use the stations as impromptu hotels. It is quite an art to be able to bed down in the first class waiting room when one is holding a third class ticket. Station masters, though, who invariably speak good English, are lenient on the tired tourist, especially if he is willing to sit up half the night discussing India's development programs as we were.

Without a reservation it was common to have to stand all night surrounded on all sides by peasants in rough homespun cotton who spoke no English. Sometimes three might be a tin trunk that could be used as a pillow, but you could not rely on this possibility. The nights were always long and filled with the sounds that people make when sleeping in uncomfortable positions.

Occasionally a station would come and the cries of the station vendors calling chahi and roti would momentarily replace the monotonous clatter of the wheels. If it was a big station the population of the carriage might change; and then there would be more comfortable positions to be won in the melee.

On almost any decent sized station you could count on finding one or more of the party going somewhere in a furious hurry. Usually you came across them arguing heatedly with a station porter who had timidly tried to charge 3d. more than the official rate. "What do you think I am, a bloody yank?" would echo down the station, and the disputed luggage would be snatched from the frightened porter. Usually on these meetings there was only time to pass on quick news about the last few weeks before either their train or yours pulled out. I always seemed to be going in the opposite direction, which suited me fine for it was axiomatic with me that while in India one talks and travels with Indians.

On a trip like this you develop a sense of urgency. There is so much to see, and the day when the ship will sail from Bombay approaches rapidly. You curse yourself for not finding out more about the country before leaving for home.

Benares was a place that particularly fascinated me so that on the way back to Bombay from Calcutta, I went the long way around via the sacred city. It rambles along the banks of the Ganges at a point where

Continued on Page 5

Look!

In the next issue of HORUS watch for these exciting articles:

"From the Alone to the Alone": Dr. Ramgopalan-dranath Viswamapadhy, the Nepalese mystic, will discuss the relation of this line from Stephen Spender's "The Un-creating Chaos" to twelfth century Buddhist thought.

The Primary Influence of Vishnegradsky on Vladimir Sehtscherbatschew — a discussion by Anna Instone.

Bimetallism. Professor W. R. Gumbridge will discuss the theory and practice of Bimetallism and "the possible effects on Roman Art, had the Etruscans been Bimetallists".

The Attitude of the Early Seventeenth Century Coptic Church to the Antilegomena, an article by C. Jinarajadasa, President of the Theosophical Society.

REVERIE

The embers fade away with hours flying,
Dying; provoking thoughts of home and loved ones;
Of former hours spent by glowing hearth,
Popping corn and dreaming of the future.
But something's out of place! What is it?
I know . . . no,
It has escaped and drifted from my grasp
Just as the embers drift up the chimney-stack.
Embers . . . embers . . . that's it! Although
The sparks fly up the chimney and once brave logs
Crumble to useless ash, the fire remains.
It burns strongly still, the flames rise infinitely.
How can it be? and then you realise
Your fire place is but the Bruce Hall mural,
Producing warmth from academics, fast disintegrating
And sustaining hungry salamander's appetite.
. . . Dear Euroborus!

Janette Killin.

Aost Scheme '63

During the long vacation at the end of this year, students and recent graduates will again be given the opportunity to visit India under the "Australian Overseas Student Travel Scheme".

This year one hundred will go.

There will also be the chance for a smaller number of students to visit Japan.

Over the last two years very nearly one hundred Australian University students have travelled throughout India with AOST — frequently staying with families, travelling around singly or in small groups and being given every chance to come to some broad understanding of Indian life.

Besides being able to meet and talk with Indians ranging in occupation from the peasant to the political leader, students visit places of great historical interest and beauty and are able to study aspects of India's fascinating and complex culture, which is impossible to appreciate without first-hand experience.

Living in basically the same way as the Indians, students can begin to appreciate the country's hardships, conditions and struggles in a way far superior to any tourist scheme.

Using "excursion" fare rates and being able to stay with families during parts of the visit mean that costs can be kept low, in fact the average outlay for the whole time would be £250. In previous years some financial assistance has been given by S.R.C.'s to selected participants, and there is every reason to believe that this will be the case again this year.

Unfortunately it is likely that not everyone applying to visit either Japan or India will be able to go. The places available must be shared between all Australian Universities and only the most suitable applicants will be selected.

The AOST Committee is negotiating with various organisations in India to arrange accommodation for at least the first

JOKE!!

Ornamental "undies"
Are like Sundays:
If they are not observed
No purpose is served.

And then;
Some men believe
That Eve
Didn't need such a big
leaf
As a fig leaf.

two and last two weeks, and it also hopes to arrange participation in a "work camp" for either one or two weeks in the middle of the visit. This year's visit will therefore be more informal and probably allow even more scope for freedom of travel and activity than previously.

At this stage of the organisation, the AOST Committee cannot give a definite outline of itineraries or "home stays", but can assure applicants that by the time the groups are ready to leave, accommodation at the beginning and end of the visit will have been arranged.

It is hoped that, for the first time in AOST programmes, students will be able to visit both India and Ceylon during this year's excursion. If negotiations between the AOST Committee and Ceylon are successful, participants will be able to spend at least the last two weeks in that country, before departing for home by boat from Colombo.

During the arranged periods in India and Ceylon students will be in groups of about 10 members, each with one leader appointed before departure, who will receive some financial grant.

For the Indian visit the following bookings have been made:

TO INDIA:
ORCADES: Departing Melb. Dec. 4, 1963, arriving Bombay Dec. 19, 1963.
ORSOVA: Departing Melb. Dec. 19, 1963, arriving Bombay Jan. 1, 1964.

FROM CEYLON:
HIMALAYA: Departing Colombo March 1, 1964, arriving Melb. March 14, 1964. The cost of the return passage (1st class accommodation) will be about £170. This is below the tourist class fare.

JAPANESE VISIT
The AOST Committee is working on plans for a smaller inaugural visit to Japan during this long vacation. At present no definite arrangements have been made, but it is expected that 15-20 students will participate.

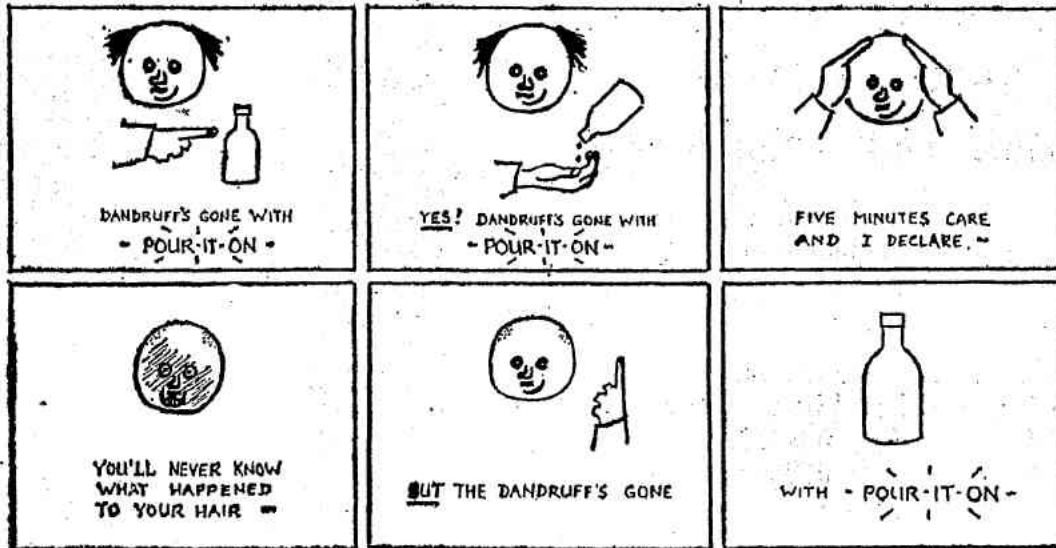
The cost of the trip will be considerably higher than the Indian visit — it being necessary to fly both ways, and also because costs in Japan are generally higher than in India.

During their stay in Japan, the group will generally receive accommodation with the families of University students, and their trip will be mainly arranged through three Tokyo universities. As arrangements become finalised, more news will be released, but at present it is hoped to include short stays of about one week in Malaya and Hong Kong on the forward visit and at Malaya on the return home.

The group will leave in early December, 1963, and return in time for the begging of the Academic Year 1964. Travelling at the new Group Concession Fare rate, the cost of the air trip alone will be £294/17/- from Melbourne, a saving of £126/6/- on the normal fare.

As the Australia Overseas Student Travel Scheme expands, opportunities will exist for Australian students to visit most countries in Asia during their long vacation, and also for NUAUS to invite return groups to visit Australia. In fact, next year it is hoped to bring in small groups from Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, India and Ceylon, and to greatly expand outgoing Australian visits.

ARTHUR LATHAM,
NATIONAL DIRECTOR,
A.O.S.T. SCHEME.



THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKS HIS MIND

(1) Professor, how long have you been Principal?
 "Since January, 1949, at Canberra University College. Association took place on 30th September, 1960."
 (2) Do you notice any change in quality and type of student?
 "Very definitely."
 In what respect?
 "Very much more active, because when I came here the overwhelming majority of students, 95% or more, were part time. This did not change very much for another ten years. It is only in the last five years that the number of full time students has grown. This is what I and the other professors always had in mind, to try and build up the full time student body, and to get halls of residence."
 (3) Do you think that increase in scholarship holders has stified to a certain degree the student activity in this University?
 "No, I do not think it stifles student activities at all. The number of scholarship holders has grown from year to year. As a student body, and I am speaking from impression rather than actual statistics, there is greater participation in out of class room activity. Almost any student can do his work and take an energetic part in student activities."
 (4) Do you think students should take a more active part in student life?
 "With intelligent planning any student can and should participate in student activities, as these may be beneficial in enlarging personal experience and also his knowledge. If you are a student of Economics and belong to the Economics Society they are complementary."
 (5) Do you think that students are more active now than in your University days?
 "Very much the same as in my own day. I was an undergraduate at the University of Queensland in 1919. I was a member of the S.R.C., played rugby and cricket for the University. I took part in debates and took an active part in the Dramatic Society. It should not be hard to do all these things if you plan your time. It helps if you are a student in residence."
 (6) Do you think students should have more say in administration of their life on the campus?
 "Not in University government. Student politics can be-

come a nuisance from the point of view of consuming time, and where they should take an active interest in student affairs. I am not really very favourably impressed by putting them on University governing boards. I do not think this is necessary. When they do want to make their views known they will always be heard."
 (7) Are you in favour of students electing Fellows to Halls of Residence?
 "Not really; I do not feel there is much of a case for it as long as their views can be represented."
 (8) Should the students in the School of General Studies move towards affiliation with the Institute of Advanced Studies?
 "I hope the Students' Research Association will come round to the view that their members should be part of the Student Association, but at present I would not want to try to compel them to do so against their will."

It would be better that of their own free will that they should be members of the Students' Association."
 (9) Are you in favour of a longer academic year?
 "I have not thought much about this. I would not be opposed to a slight lengthening of the academic year, but not a significant extension. The thing to remember is that vacations are not simply a period of cessation of work; they are periods when students can get on with their own work, carrying on research for essays and getting on with preparation of the courses generally. The fact that the teaching year lasts only 26 weeks does not mean that this is the length of time that students should work."
 (10) Do you think that this University's capacity to accept students will keep on matching the numbers that wish to enrol here each year?
 "I do not think that we can

look more than a few years ahead, but I would think that for the next five years we should not have any difficulty in accepting students who are qualified to enter."
 (11) Is Canberra in a privileged position in this respect?
 "I think we can offer better conditions of work than Sydney or Melbourne; but let me say that we can only take the number of students who will want to come here over the next five years if we continue to expand residential accommodation."
 (12) Will the University Council consider electing another undergraduate to the Council to show its recognition of the growth of the School of General Studies?
 "As far as I know no representations have been made to

this effect, and no thought has been given to the matter. I would be inclined to think the Council is large enough and that one student member elected by undergraduates and one by graduates is sufficient for the purpose. I would not think that it would help at all significantly."
 (13) Do you believe that students at the University are of immature minds and thus lacking much in the virtues of responsibility?
 "No, I do not think students are any more immature than in other Australian universities; but I do feel that the job of a student is being a student and not to get involved in administration of the business affairs and administration of the University."
 (14) Do you believe that matriculation students are prepared

for university?
 "Some are and some not."
 (15) Do you think that the entry age of students to the University should be higher?
 "I think it will be when the six-year secondary school course is really operating in New South Wales; then the average age should be about a year older. We have not made any analysis, as far as I am aware, of the average age of entry in this University compared with Melbourne or Sydney. Maybe it is the same. Remember that in addition to the number of students straight from school, a high proportion are part-time students, and on the average these would be older."
 (16) When does the new Union building open?
 "I hope some time in 1964, probably late 1964. There has been a very regrettable delay."

Travelling About India

the river is wide, sluggish and dirty. The Hindus have an affection for this river which is hard to share. The city, though, with its twisting streets and "shake hands across the alley" houses is easy to appreciate.
TALKING TO THE NATIVES
 By this time I had become incredibly miserly so that I was immune to most of the shopkeepers' cries to "come and buy, sahib". In the best hunter tradition though, I tracked down some interesting small change purchases. I bought a selection of biddies which are the good luck spot that Indian women wear. They make them in plastic now, of course, small and brightly coloured. The best in my dozen had a small toothed wheel superimposed on a small red circle.
 It looked rather like a rotary symbol, which was appropriate as we were continually dodging rotary functions during our official home stays.
 I was also talked into buy-

ing some small tins of chewing spices: red dried betel, anised coated sugar, and chewing tobacco, delicately scented. On the shopkeeper's advice I tried them all at once. This produced a pleasant sort of light headed nausea. By this time my alley had led out on to the Ganges, so forgetting the hookah that I had intended to buy, I went looking for burning ghats.
 Along the high and eroded banks temples perched or slipped with the silence of time into the waters. They looked, with their ornate roofs above water, like exotic sunken ships. A mile to the left a still column of smoke rose from the bank. This was a ghat. I walked in that direction, picking my way amongst the spread of drying washing.
 At the water's edge women thrashed the homespun cotton garments on granite slabs that slanted diagonally down into the water. Near the ghat children played with a kite. It soared and dipped like a multi-coloured bird above the river. They took no notice of the fiercely burning pile of wood, or of the body limp and sizzling in its core.
 My first impression was olfactory. There was a smell of steak cooking on a bush fire in the air — strong and delicious. Around the fire the official burners stood, shielding their faces from the blaze. Occasionally they would prod and hit the body, now quite black, breaking the skull and limbs to make the burning quicker. Relatives chattered around the pyre, comfortably away from the heat.
 Further up the bank a new load of wood was being weighed out for another body. It was all so matter of fact — so secular, the children playing, the washer women and the casual conversations. After the burning is over — it takes about 45 minutes — the ashes are pushed into the enveloping river, to be carried who knows where. The kite soared. A symbol I thought of the reincarnation.
 As I walked back a party of young men came down to bathe. They wore merely a G string and their bodies in the late afternoon sun glistened like copper.
 As the light went the events of the river bank softened. The sound of a sita broke upon the air from the terraced houses above and somehow a sense of holiness of the place emerged.
 There was here the whole cycle of life: the children playing and splashing, the older relatives squatting silhouettes in the dusk, and finally remnants of the body — charcoal in the river.

OZ NEWS STORY . . .

Under the sun, as the wise man truly said, nothing is new. And so, when a group of Sydney University students launched Australia's first monthly magazine, OZ, it was soon dubbed as Australia's answer to "Private Eye".

This London magazine became a legend within twelve months of its publication and parallels with OZ were obvious. Both were University based. To match "Private Eye's" Oxbridge clique, OZ drew the nucleus of its staff from the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales. The two editors are Richard Neville and Richard Walsh. Neville is a New South Wales Arts student and remnant from the ranks of advertising. Walsh is a Sydney Arts graduate, Medicine undergraduate and ex-aspiring psychologist. Also recruited were Martin Sharp and Carry Shead, both sometime Bulletin cartoonists.

"PRIVATE EYE"
 "Private Eye" has its offices above a strip-joint. The first issue of OZ was produced in an ancient building — once the stables of Governor Phillip. Now they are established in a building three doors from the Sydney Morning Herald.
 With about £50 to begin with, the small group formed a public company known as "OZ Publications Inc. Ltd.". Currently, sales are 9,000 monthly at 1/3 a copy. The editors say this just about makes ends meet.
 Despite the similarities of background, OZ and "Private Eye" are basically different. OZ depends far less on graphics and its format is cleaner. The editors claim OZ has a wider aim. It seeks to satirise, irritate and entertain.

BIG CONTEST
 But topicality is its main ingredient. In South Africa and U.S.A. racist rioting continues, so OZ announces the Com-

mencement of the 1963 Nigger Hunting Season — the two countries vying for the patronage of would-be hunters. Sandwiched between this announcement are ads for "Boneless Tinned Nigger", etc.

With persistent threats from the North, OZ interviews a Defence Spokesman who advises "What to do when the Indonesians come".
 OZ announces a series of lotteries to launch an Australian "OZtranaut", looking for a family man who enjoys travelling but is not interested in meeting people.

One of the most controversial items in a recent issue was a letter from a "Digger" who suggested Australia improve its Defence by exploiting the "high incidence of homosexuality in this country and re-form the army by calling for pairs of male recruits (lovers) so emulating the invincible Greeks". Replies to this letter have carried threats of "bashings" to the author.
 Unfortunately, OZ has not as yet been able to realise its plans for national distribution. Intending subscribers should fill in the following details and send below enclosing 10/- (6 months); £1 (12 months):

OZ Magazine,
 4th Floor, 16 Hunter Street,
 Sydney.

Name.....
 Address.....

I enclose.....for.....months subscription.

A VISION OF HELL

Well, I'm dead. One morning I was walking past a grove of wattle down Civic Way, and the next thing, I'm dead! Wonder how it happened? Boomerang? Mad horse? I can't remember hearing anything.
 Ah, well, here's the crossroads . . . Hell, I'm going down! I passed through a door in an unmarked wall. On the other side I met a young bloke who was a devil (I suppose).
 "Hello. Lousy luck isn't it?" I said by way of conversation.
 "Yair, stiff."
 "Y'know, I'd feel a lot better if I knew how I died."
 "By the grace of God."
 "Nah! Seriously?"
 "Dunno, mate. Ner'll you, ever. Bit maddening, but can't help. Sorry!"
 "Ah, well, easy come, easy g . . ." I faded.
 "Anyhow, what do we do here for amusement?" I came back.
 "Y'can play football; Y'play?"
 "Yair, Union."
 "Great."
 "What else d'we do?"
 "Watch football."
 "Anything else?" I was beginning to get the drift.
 "Nah."
 "Hell!"
 "Yair."
 "What about old blokes? Y'know, over thirty?"
 "Ah, that's fixed. Everyone's regulation age twenty-five. 'Cept the women."
 "Twenty-two?" I offered hopefully.
 "Nah, forty-seven. And just at THAT age!"
 "Hell."
 "Yair."
 "Y'mean there's nothing t'do

besides play football, or watch it with a lot of neuter women?"
 "Sorry," said the devil.
 "Hell."
 "Y'got a choice."
 "Great, I'm overwhelmed. Whose idea was it anyhow?"
 "The chief's."
 "Could I see him? I've got a few suggestions."
 "Can't get y' t'see him. Sorry . . . but y' should be grateful. He only just managed t'talk the Big Boy out of making it cricket. He said it would make eternity twice as long."
 "Big," I said cynically.
 "Yair," he misunderstood, "he caught the Big Boy with his hands full with a resurrection. He had to agree."
 "I play a bit of Rules too. Any chance of changing after a while? You know, variation."
 "Sure, easy. Any game you like. Soccer, League, Union, Rules. They're all going on the same field."
 "How?"
 "Easy. They put a bar across the two main Rules posts and hung a net from it."
 "Nah, y'kidding again. I meant which order. Where are they now?"
 "Anywhere. They're all playing at once. On the same field," he added.
 My heart sank. I could really see it.
 "How many balls?"
 "One," he smiled. "Y'd rather watch?"
 "Yair. It might be better." I paused. "My girl doesn't play so maybe she'll join me."
 "Y' mightn't like it. Forty-seven's nearly twice twenty-five."
 "Hell."
 "Yair."
 He left me at the door, saying SPECTATORS.
 —M.H.

SILENCE IS NOT GOLDEN

On the basis of recent indications of interest in having a truly active society, four meetings will be held this term in July. They will probably be the only such meetings to be held this year, because of the lateness in starting. (A social function is being planned for later this year, though.) It was felt that such meetings would have some chance of success only if held in the afternoon, and a check of people interested revealed Monday and Wednesday afternoons as the least inconvenient. The dates and nature of the meetings are as follows: All will be held from 3.15 to 4.15 p.m. in Lecture Room 5 of Haydon-Allen.

Monday, 8th July: Prepared debate: formal conduct of meeting.

Wednesday, 17th July: Impromptu debate: informal.

Monday, 22nd July: Impromptu debate: informal.

Wednesday, 31st July: Mock-Parliamentary Discussion.

As the Debating Society does not wish to interfere with anyone's lecture, tutorial or prac. periods, it requests only that people who are in the least interested should come along in their available periods. If you can only attend half the meeting, please do so, you are quite welcome.

Owing to the number of requests so far received to take part in the Inter-Varsity Debates in August, a qualifying debate will be held later this term. Anyone interested in the Inter-Varsity Debates, please place your name, followed by "Inter-Varsity" on the Debating notice in either the Common Room or Haydon-Allen; or else contact Don Beattie, Room S.1. Bruce Hall, Phone 4 6468 between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. Anyone else wishing to join the Society, including those interested in the A.C.T. Debating Series, either write your name on one of the notices or contact Don. Other enquiries should be made to him. Official correspondence should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Pat Hamilton at Bruce Hall.
 From time to time notices will appear requesting audiences for the A.C.T. debates. These attain a high standard and would be well worth attending. Furthermore you would be supporting your University team, so we hope to see you there some time.
 Results so far: University A defeated Immigration II; University BI defeated Rostrum Club No. 6; University BII defeated Rostrum Club No. 4.

GROUP THINKING
 One for the country:
 "A grumble of graziers".
 One for the "working girls":
 "An anthology of pro's".
 One for the Air Force:
 "A flush of W.C.'s".



Review — Aneurin Bevan

Although an exercise in hero-worship, the first volume of Michael Foot's biography of Aneurin Bevan (which takes him to 1945) is an important book. There can be few better introductions to the intense political world of the now remote nineteen thirties.

Bevan has most of the gifts of the great nineteenth century tribunes. He had what Robert Michels listed as "oratorical gifts as such, beauty and strength of voice, suppleness of mind, badinage", all these together with strength of conviction and self-sufficiency, were to make him the most remarkable figure in the British Labour movement from 1940-1960.

The rank and file of the Labour Party found him exciting because he was heroic energy in politics, because what concerned him were the dramatic initiatives. Although he could handle them with style when necessary, details bored him and Foot sees him deliberately seeking to wean Labour away from the Fabian "democracy of facts". As the passionate politician, his task was to do the great deed; he was not temperamentally suited to "boring through hard boards". Some of this may be attributed to his dissenting (Baptist and Methodist) family background, to the predilections of the South Wales mining community for broad and apocalyptic political perspectives. It should also be remembered that his basic political education was acquired in the Sunday school and the public library and that these gave him, as they have given others a dramatic view of life.

His intellectual diet, H. G. Wells, Jack London, Noah Ablett (the Welsh syndicalist), Thorstein Veblen and Marx was coarse but sustaining. His authors left a deep mark on him; and like the gifted self-taught he could always mobilise, use his learning. Although later on he would seek to play the part of John Bright or Charles James Fox (George Otto Trevelyan's biography was a later favourite), for much of his early life he was Ernest Everhard, the muscular and omniscient hero of Jack London's "The Iron Heel", the scourge of the drawing rooms (Beaverbrook's included), the foe of the Oligarchs.

He outgrew his early I.W.W. syndicalism but what attracted him to the Marxism which succeeded were not the tactics which he thought irrelevant but "the largeness of its conception, its profound philosophy, its sure grasp of history". It was this love of the large, the thunderous, which sometimes took him out of the grain of the English political tradition, would send him, for example, on those long Audenesque tramps through the Welsh hills spouting Marxism at the head of his followers from the Tredegar Freedom Club.

Foreign ideologies went down well in alienated South Wales but they could blunt understanding, lead to such absurd excesses as: "Political toleration is the by-product of the complacency of the ruling classes. When that complacency is disturbed there never was a more bloody minded set of thugs than the British ruling class."

Again, these exciting simplicities could result in serious misjudgments of the kind which made him urge resistance to continental Fascism and at the same time refuse, like Sir Stafford Cripps, "to trust Chamberlain with a revolver". He and South Wales were perceptive about the Fascist threat but he could be naive enough to think that the only thing that kept Britain from going Fascist was the power of organised labour. Like John Strachey and others he saw the jackboot in most unlikely places. This internationalisation of national issues and tensions had unfortunate effects on the right as well, but particularly on the left. It made politics more interesting but ignored the "genius loci". When the war broke out he and Jennav Lee played Spanish marching tunes. When the war was on Bevan was immoderately angered by Churchill's assertion that the country was "fighting for the values of traditional England".

His syndicalism faded but it left him a residual truth; that power in society is all important. To be Fox or Bright was not enough; he must move to the centre of power while keeping open to the Left. It is this which explains so much that seems inconsistent in his behaviour. In 1930 he endorsed Mosley's emergency plan to rehabilitate the nation and the economy but would not go along with the New Party — and Mosley then seemed to be the rising power on the Left. He sympathised with the fundamentalism of the I.L.P. members but would not join them. He defied the Labour leadership and in the days of the Popular Front spoke with Communists on public platforms; he was a member of the dissenting Socialist League until its dissolution: from 1937 he was at the heart of what Foot calls "the most ambitious bid of the 1930's to break party alignments", the Unity Campaign. He co-operated with and openly admired Sir Stafford Cripps, the man who Ernest Bevan thought little better than Mosley and whom Dalton called (in his diary) "a dangerous political lunatic". But Bevan never burn-

Vol. 1, By Michael Foot, Macgibbon & Kee.

ed his boats. He was always ultimately willing — and this was to be true of the years after 1950 too — to come back into the Party. The sects could never obtain power; and he wanted power. Ironically, he was never to have it.

This too explains his ambivalent attitude towards Parliament. Parliament was the place where property must come to terms with power; Bevan had no doubt that the transformation of Britain into a social democracy could be achieved by Parliamentary means. He rejected the syndicalist myth of brute industrial power breaking its way through institutional integuments. And yet he could at the same time appeal to the streets against Parliament and seek to bring into it some of the outside turmoil. He was frequently in trouble with the Chair; and during the war Churchill called him "the merchant of discourtesy".

But if the dialogue was not always one of courtesy, it can be said that he believed in the dialogue, wanted to keep it going. At heart he was a liberal to the extent that he insisted that politics should be principles in contention. What the political leader had to do was to identify himself with policies, strike attitudes if necessary but, above all, to personalise politics. No man stood so much for open politics openly audited as he: no one hated the backstairs intrigues of "closed politics" more.

Parliament was "a passion play" but it was one in which each player openly and strenuously contributed to the dialectic. Yet Bevan was imperfectly liberal in that he seems to have lacked either a saving irony or the capacity to reconstruct within himself the mental processes, the ideas of others. He could be ungenerous to opponents and allies.

His devotion to Parliament came out most clearly during the war. Untrammelled by office, he kept the debate open, attacked Churchillian strategy, urged the Second Front and ridiculed the metaphor of the soft underbelly of Europe. The thousand bomber raids belonged, he said, to the realm of rhetoric. He denounced the quality of British generalship and class prejudice in the army. In 1942, he declared Churchill's continuance in office to be "a major national disaster". He earned in return the titles of "snarler-in-chief" and "fire-side fustler". He was not disturbed. Above all, he wanted the House of Commons to master Churchill.

But his chief targets were never the leading politicians. He could indeed appreciate the virtuosity of Baldwin and Churchill, although he would say that "the hero's need of the public exceeds their need of him. They obey the pressures of contemporary conditions while he strives to perpetuate the situation where he stood supreme . . ."

What he really detested was the bureaucracy of the modern party system which breaks the contact between the politician and his audience. He believed as strongly as did A. D. Lindsay in "the wisdom of the common man", that it was from "the unencumbered minds of ordinary people that vigorous ideas will emerge", that "the poor uneducated miners" had stood for the public interest against the serried ranks of property. He saw Herbert Morrison "the chief whipper in and whipper out of the Labour Party" as nothing more than "a squalid backstairs Tammany Hall politician". Just as fiercely he lambasted the bureaucracy which

stood between the Trade Unions and the Welsh miners.

He had Lloyd George's intemperance of language — it probably cost him more — but in other ways he differed from his great compatriot. For Lloyd George, once he had liberated himself from Welshness and agrarian radicalism, cared nothing for causes, for what Foot calls "the interplay between political principles and the point of action"; he became the master of men and situations, of what is to be done now. Bevan was not a good judge of men, of situations or of tactics. He failed to do justice to men like Attlee, Dalton and Morrison; and as John Freeman has said, he "never succeeded in winning his battles until the victory was too late to be meaningful".

Bevan always maintained that in the Welsh mining community men did not habitually ask "How can I get on?" or "What career shall I choose?". Their ambi-

tions were communal and collectivist. Yet Bevan was important for what he was; and those who read this book will be primarily interested in how he sustained his values as an individual. Political leadership labours under peculiar difficulties in mature democracies today. But we can still make qualitative assessments and Michael Foot's book is one which helps us to do so. Compare Bevan for a moment with another man who rose by words, another to whom the journalists conceded "brilliance", Lord Birkenhead of "the glittering prizes", one of the "first class brains" whom Baldwin is supposed to have kept out of power. Compare Bevan with this hardbacked lawyer-careerist whose watchword was "Blessed are those who get away with it" and you will have no doubt who was the better public man.

J. H. Grainger, Political Science Dept.

This Week's Recipe

Reclining Cake with Icing (Henry Moore)

Ask mother for the biggest tin she's got. Set firmly on the kitchen table and then throw away. This will give you a nice three-dimensional space to work in.

Ingredients:

- Small bag assorted antediluvian bones.
- 1 bag cement.
- 3 large sized holes.
- Shells from seaside or similar.
- Essence of squeezed shapes.
- Mother.
- Mother.

Method:

Arrange bones and shells in attractive composition. Add cement and 3 cups of water. Stir in holes slowly one at a time; great precaution should be taken not to lose one. When mixture has almost set, add Mother in a reclining position. Place in cold City Council Park for some time. Serve in an easterly direction with cubed ice and explanatory matter.

Enough for many people. Too much for some.

A Disarming Liberal

The maintenance and safeguarding of peace is clearly of the highest importance yet the problems involved are normally obscured in a fog of vague rhetoric and oversimplified slogans.

With the notable exception of Communist China the major powers frequently assert their desire for peace and there is little reason to doubt that at least they wish to avoid a major nuclear conflict. But the mere wish for peace is obviously not enough and the vital questions concern the way in which it may be achieved in practice.

There are three important points of view in the West on these problems. The first is the deterrent, or "balance of terror" theory which argues that if each side has a sufficient capacity for nuclear retaliation then each will be too frightened of the consequences to itself to launch a nuclear attack on the other.

The second view holds that disarmament is essential for the stable preservation of peace, and seeks to achieve it by negotiated agreements incorporating practical safeguards such as inspection systems.

The third agrees on the need for disarmament but denies the need for multilateral agreements. It believes that the Western nations should unilaterally disarm, regardless of the course taken by the Soviet Union.

OBJECTIONS TO DETERRENT THEORY

There are four major objections to the deterrent theory. It assumes that nuclear weapons will be confined to two relatively united blocs, each of which believes that it has a great deal to lose in a nuclear war. But already France has a small nuclear force which is effectively separate from those of the U.S.A. and U.K. Communist China has no nuclear force but is probably capable of developing one if its leaders thought it worth the cost, and they have made it clear that they believe war is inevitable and would benefit them. However, many of the "non-aligned" countries will be able to develop nuclear power and, if they wanted to, nuclear weapons, in the not too distant future. (India is already developing nuclear power.) As the possession of nuclear weapons spreads it increases the risk of global war beginning from a war between two smaller nuclear powers.

Secondly, the deterrent theory assumes that no effective de-

fence against nuclear weapons can be developed, a rash assumption in view of the rapid rate of technological advance in the fields involved. If an effective defence was developed by a major nuclear power and an international crisis arose before it was countered by developments in offensive weapons the position could be extremely dangerous.

Thirdly, the "balance of terror" provides no guarantee against non-nuclear wars. If we cannot move beyond it we are faced with the prospect of a continual state of tension erupting at intervals into "small" wars.

HEAVY EXPENDITURE

Fourthly, this policy involves continued heavy expenditure on nuclear weapons which are never intended for use. The wastefulness of this is obvious.

It must be admitted that there is an element of truth in the deterrent theory. The dangers of nuclear war do encourage the peaceful settlement of smaller disputes. It also shows the fatal weakness of unilateralism. Any move which created a serious imbalance of power would be likely to increase rather than reduce international tension. The stronger power, no longer fearing devastating retaliation, would be likely to press its demands more strongly, would be more tempted to engage in military adventures and subversion. Even though it was weaker the other power could become desperate enough to go to war with the forces it retained.

Unilateralism, so much opposed to the deterrent theory in other respects, nevertheless shares with it its most serious weakness. It provides no permanent guarantee. Any nuclear power which unilaterally renounced nuclear weapons would still retain the capacity to reacquire them, and under pressure would no doubt do so. Unilateralists put their faith in the naive hope that unilateral disarmament would be universally accepted. It is unfortunate for this hope that even the advocacy of unilateralism is not allowed in the Communist bloc. Even if there were general unilateral disarmament this would be no permanent solution. After all, the League of Nations was fairly successful in getting such a situation, but it was not very lasting.

EFFECTIVE CONTROL

It appears, then, that the only approach which offers real long-term prospects for peace is that of negotiated and controlled disarmament. It is a heartening sign, therefore, that the prin-

ciples of this approach are now accepted in regard to nuclear testing by both the United States and the Soviet Union. It is doubtful whether many supporters of this policy have yet appreciated where its consistent development must lead. A permanent and effective system of control over all armaments must eventually involve some form of world government.

The main difficulty of a controlled disarmament programme is that it is a slow process. Until effective agreement is reached it must rely on the "balance of terror" to deter the powers from aggression and to increase their willingness to negotiate. Any breakdown of this balance, particularly the spread of control of nuclear weapons, makes agreement both more urgent and more difficult.

This problem makes the relationship between defence policy and disarmament a delicate one. On the one hand the existence of effective conventional and nuclear military forces can produce a stable situation, favourable to negotiations, insofar as they do act as a deterrent against aggression. On the other hand, the spread of control of nuclear weapons could be disastrous. It should be noted that it is not the geographical spread of these weapons which creates the danger, but the diversification of their control. With modern missiles the prospects for disarmament would not be greatly affected whether the United States nuclear weapons were all deployed in submarines or from bases in the U.S.A.

For a non-nuclear power such as Australia a reasonable policy on defence and disarmament should be based on four principles:

1. support for all moves for an agreement for controlled disarmament;
 2. strengthening of the United Nations, both as a means for the settlement of disputes and as the nucleus of an authority to exercise control over disarmament;
 3. the maintaining by Australia and its allies of defence forces and pacts sufficient to deter aggression;
 4. refusal to accept independent control of nuclear weapons.
- It is, above all, necessary to keep in mind the ultimate aim of an effective disarmament agreement, and avoid being distracted by partial appeasement gestures, which at best create an illusion of achievement without contributing to the real goal and at worst encourage aggression and make that goal more difficult to attain.

B. S. Jardine.

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EDUCATION

Australia's Greatest Responsibility . . .

The National Education Congress was held in Melbourne on May 25, and was attended by 4,000 delegates from all States of the Commonwealth, including some from this University. Its purpose was to focus the attention of governments and the general public on the need for a national policy on State Education and the need for immediate emergency grants to be made by the Federal Government for the State Education Systems.

Australia's two major political parties were given the opportunity to present the Congress with their views on education: Mr. W. McMahon, Minister for Labour and National Service, representing the Liberal Party, and Mr. G. Whitlam, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, representing the Labor Party.

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Mr. McMahon reviewed the past twelve years' achievements. As such, he cited 4,000 scholarships provided for university students each year and the 400% increase in the amount of funds becoming available per annum for education. He made little mention of the future, but admitted "much remains to be done".

Here it might be noted that compared with many other countries Australia is skimping on education. If we desire high standards, and desire education to be open to all, we must declare ourselves ready to foot the bill. To do a proper job this will cost £500 million by 1970—twice the present outlay. A most unfavourable comparison may be drawn between Australia and other countries with respect to the percentage of Gross National Product being spent, or that planned to be spent in future, on education, Australia ranking 15th in the world.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

Mr. Whitlam said: "There are two ways in which the Commonwealth can go about aiding education. The first is that the Commonwealth has been able to provide benefits to students . . . the report on scholarships for students at universities was adopted in 1951." He stated the other way the Commonwealth could go about aiding education is under Section 96 of the Constitution. If the Commonwealth grants assistance to the States under this Section, it is not necessarily centralising something, but it may help to co-ordinate. In technical education the Commonwealth can do the same as it has done with the universities.

Continuing, Mr. Whitlam said, "the first thing to be done . . . is that there should be a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the needs of primary, secondary and technical education on a national basis, to suggest a long term basis of assistance and to make some special assistance as an interim measure . . . The Committee of Inquiry would achieve two objects — it would make the public themselves realise the deficiencies of education. It would also bring it home to the governments just what the deficiencies were."

CONGRESS DECISIONS

The decisions of the Congress emerged under the broad headings of (1) Federal Government Responsibilities; (2) State Government Responsibilities; and (3) Implementation. Under (1) the following requests were made of the Federal Government:—

- (i) To appoint a Government Finance Committee to establish ways and means of making immediate substantial grants to State Governments for education services;
 - (ii) To set up a national committee of inquiry to investigate and report on the requirements of primary, secondary and technical education throughout Australia.
- Under (2) one request was that all State Governments increase the financial allocation to education and that the State Premiers be called on to request the Federal Government to:
- (i) Grant immediately funds to State Governments for educational services;

(ii) Set up a national committee of inquiry (as above).

Under (3) it was requested that Congress resolutions be endorsed and implemented.

Education, at all levels, is failing to meet the people's needs. It seems that the needs of technical education are most pressing. It is to be hoped, then, that Federal aid will be quickly forthcoming and that it will include realistic support for technical education.

It is essential that education be planned for Australia as a whole, and at all levels. Only a Federal authority can effectively fill the immediate planning and co-ordinating role. Any changes to be made will cost money. Federal aid to State authorities seems to be the only way to ensure quick and effective action. The general public must have

this vital personal and national issue brought to its attention. To this end we might support the campaign being conducted by students in other universities — Melbourne in particular.

CANBERRA SCHOOLS

Mr. J. Legge, Australian Capital Territory Council of Parents and Citizens' Association: "We realise that we are very fortunate people to have such good schools in Canberra, and I'm glad that I didn't have to make a report this morning, because I would have felt at a very big disadvantage compared with the representatives of the various States. We're proud of our schools in Canberra, and we feel that you people will be proud of them, too, and it is our feeling that schools throughout Australia should be raised to the same level."

TWO NEW NOVELS

The Odyssey
When "Homer's" first novel, the *Wrath of Achilles* became an all-time best-seller (with no fewer than 23 written copies, and got by heart by well over 100 minstrels), critics said "never again". *Odysseus Goes Home* must make them eat their words. The gifted author (who still prefers to use a pseudonym) his this time taken as his (or her?) subject, the adventures of general Odysseus and a handful of officers and N.C.O.'s who, de-



Epiphenomenalism, Fundamentalism, Running warily in a quiet sober belief:

turn to: Objectivity, Subjectivity. Begin, and cross easily to a forceful relief:

of: Social Morality, Sexuality. Return to a philosophy of "what will pass":

but always: Nebula, Abulia. Rest easily in a darkened empty glass:

and now: My eyes, Your eyes. Glimmer and recede my room two feet:

inevitably: The books. And the aching fire in the loins, clammy heat,

Come, transfixed, in the looks That precede: The torn silken web of fierce kisses and car-

esses.

— Leonid Marshall.

mobbed after the fall of Troy, were persistently baffled in their attempt to return home by the arch-crook Poseidon. Needless to say, the wily General, aided by the Lady Pallas, finally outwitted him. Here is the whole stuff of adventure: shipwrecks, femmes fatales, one-eyed toughs, plot and counter-plot, with a happy ending and an unexceptionable moral. If Penelope, Circe, Calypso, Polyphemus, and the Siren Sisters do not become household words, we shall eat our hats.

The Canterbury Tales

Meet the Pilgrims!
At the Tabard Inn, a merry company assemble, bound for England's most fashionable shrine. But perhaps they are not all quite what they seem? What means the strange inscription on the Prioress's brooch? How much dare the Pardoner tell? When the Pilgrims make their unusual compact with the host, there are fun and surprises in store . . . In this last and greatest work of London's most popular writer, there is something for all tastes. Delft character-sketches, breath-taking adventure, tender romance, rib-aching farce, pathos and piety — and all spiced with delicious, malicious wit. Scholars will murmur: "The Decameron . . . with a difference," the ordinary citizen will slap his thigh and chuckle.

We dare to predict that this will be the Book of the Year. Omnibus Volume: 1401 pages, 10s. 6d. Abridged Version (suitable for family reading): 3s. 6d.

A Note on the Author

Nobody would suspect that Geoffrey Chaucer is a keen for-ester, amateur astronomer, and professional civil servant. Soldier, diplomat, customs officer — Mr. Chaucer's chequered career has equipped him well both for his official duties and the genial, quaintly arabic novellen with which he delights readers of the *Fourteenth Century Review*. In his pleasant London flat, Mr. Chaucer (he likes to be called "Dan") keeps his unique collection of monastic relics, his astrolabe, and souvenirs of his Italian journeys. Critical but sympathetic, with a weakness for Chaumpaigne, he abhors false romanticism and bad French. He is the translator of a well-known horticultural roman, but confesses with his engaging whimsical smile: "I rather devise my own tales of sundry folk, I guess", for people are his absorbing hobby, except for occasional rambles in Kent with his son.

ORIENTAL STUDIES

The A.N.U. Oriental Studies Society is organising a convention to be held at the Australian National University in Canberra on 16th, 17th, 18th August, 1963. While the programme will appeal to all Orientalists, it will have equal appeal to those who, not being Orientalists, have an interest in Australia's neighbouring countries.

There will be a number of lectures, seminars and discussion groups arranged dealing with cultural and political aspects of China, Japan and Indonesia. A number of lecturers will be coming from other universities for the convention and among those from the University of Sydney will be A. R. Davies, Professor of Chinese, Dr. G. W. Sargent, of the Department of Oriental Languages, and Mr. Emmanuel, a graduate of Leyden University, at present on the staff of the Department of Indonesian Studies, the special interests of the last two being in the fields of Japanese and Indonesian Literature respectively. From Monash University will come Dr. H. Feith of the Department of Politics, and it is hoped that Mr. C. Bredt of the Department of History and Political Science within the University of Queensland will also be coming. It is expected that Dr. Feith will speak on Indonesian politics, while the interest of Mr. Bredt lies in the field of Modern Chinese History.

Other lecturers from the Australian National University include Mr. Stockwin of the Department of International Relations and Associate Professor J. Ackroyd of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

His Excellency, the Chinese Ambassador to Australia, Dr. Ch'en Ch'i-mai, has graciously agreed to give a talk on Chinese Art and to allow a selection of his large and valuable collection of paintings, scrolls and objets d'art to be displayed for viewing by those attending the convention.

There will also be the opportunity to see a selection of Asian films which will be screened. Excellent opportunities will be accorded to mix with and meet students from other universities at the social functions, which will feature Asian music, folk-songs and food.

The convention will begin at 2 p.m., Friday 16th, and finish at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday, 18th. Accommodation will be arranged at Bruce Hall and the total cost with meals will be £4/10/0 (including Sunday night).

For all further information contact Miss Carol Christison, Bruce Hall, Box 595, Canberra City (Phone 4-6470), by 29th July.

Detailed programmes will be available later.

THREE NEW EPIC FILMS SHORTLY TO BE RELEASED

Were you shocked by "Whirlwind"? Were you thrilled by "Hurricane"? Now see the greatest of them all: DELUGE!

M.C.M. brings yet another best-seller to the screen in this, the spectacle of the century — the film they said could never be made! Presenting Liz Tyler in her greatest ever role as Noah's wife. Shut up in a floating menagerie with a wild-eyed, 600-year-old prophet! Is he saint or maniac? You'll never forget Elvis as Shem, battling against the fire in the blazing hold; or Ham rescuing Japheth from the maddened gorilla that they DARE NOT KILL! These are the three men that peopled the earth! Shudder at the wickedness of cities that only a Deluge could wipe out! Marvel at Lassie as she rounds up the escaped leopards fighting on the roof of the Ark! A film you must not miss. Exciting, epic-making, educational. Double rainbow in glorious technicolour.

Trapped in a Cave!

How two brave girls helped their daddy; a drama about their family for your family. A man, two girls and a bottle of Coca-Cola. Thrill to a new kind of love! Bigger, Bolder, Better. Next week at your neighbourhood theatre:—

MR. LOT GOES TO TOWN

A Bomb over Gomorrah Terrifying, Magnificent!

A picture to out-do all others. Drama, terror, lust, and the BIGGEST explosion ever shown on the screen. Unforgettable scenes of mass annihilation in slow motion. The story of centuries! The epic destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, produced by U.W.P. Inc. with the assistance of the strategic air force. The struggle between God and Satan for the soul of man: You listen to the voice of God booming from the outer spaces, warning, WARNING . . . all avoiders of "fruitful union" and all

Serenade

Music of a vanished age
Floods; violins swirl and rise
and the enchanting flute
puls forth an anguish of
lost hope.
To have lived then,
When man was God
Creating a new world,
and ships fell not
into Hell.
The saviour-sound dies,
Ending man's high endeavour;
No resurrection. Condemned are we
to a resurgency, nuclear death.
The fishes of the sea gain our
Raped inheritance. This is the Fall.
—George Westbrook.



And you ask me do I have a COMPLEX???

Letters To The Editor...

Powerful Ally

Friend,
We had ourselves disturbed at your humiliation and we shall call a conference of S.E.A.T.O. in the very near future to discuss your grievous loss and, further, your request for aid.

I wish to say this, and I say it categorically, that we — my brothers and I, the American Government and the peoples of America will, if necessary, and if not, we still will, lead this country to a state of bankruptcy to send you this aid.

My wife with pregnant anticipation has contributed a lock of her hair that was found on the PT 109 to the most noble and worthy cause that you and I are fighting for.

This challenge to the notion of the frontiers has substantially affected our relations with the other party — to your ejection and therefore I say, that we, in this ever-changing world shall strive and keep on striving as we have striven in the past; to stress significantly, that we shall, when the time comes, and come it may, for in these days of radical changes, time

comes around and affects everything substantially, and with force. Then we shall and when I say we, I mean my brothers and I, my peoples and my government, shall notwithstanding any pressure from above or below or on the level, press forward not backward nor sideways to enable you to regain, not lose nor to be lost, your lost territory.

Yours in aid,
Jack.

P.S. Can you inform me, with candour, of the latest, that is to say, the most recent Cuban position.

Editor's Reply
Thanks, Jack, for your powerful letter. As a matter of fact Nick K. asked me a similar question. I do believe that you should contact Mandy at the Old Bailey otherwise there may be a clash of interests.

Power Drunk

Sir,
Well informed rumours have circulated throughout the University purporting that your office has been sabotaged and some marauders from the night have committed the dastardly

crime of not only upsetting your brilliant (for want of a better word) system, but to add insult to injury have actually evicted you. I understand that they have condescendingly given you a cupboard (wet or dry?) to attempt to work in.

Sir, I would like to add my protest to the many that I am sure have poured in over this most outrageous act.

Editor's Reply
We thank you for your kind thoughts in this our hour of need. It is exceedingly difficult to work in a closet. (It is wet.)
Wirrus.

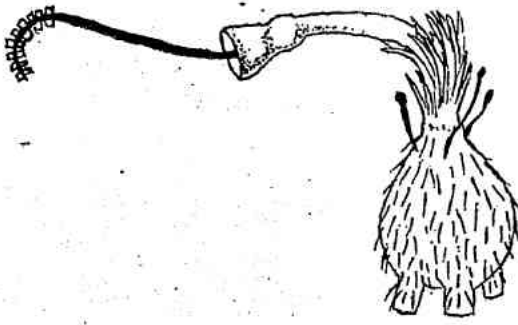
Trespassers

Sir,
Shame on the S.R.C. for ejecting you from your premises. Have they any legal right? Haven't you rights in personam? I do suggest a good lawyer to argue your case. My fee is only 70 guineas an opinion. Maybe it's trespass!

Yours financially,
F. Gaiffblady.

Editor's Reply
I am most indebted to your opinion. And I will seriously consider your excellent proposal.

HORTICULTURAL NEWS



This week we introduce several new varieties of your "old favourites".

Liz Taylor (passion flower), dark colour. This beautiful but wayward plant must be kept under strict control: difficulty may be experienced on making it strike deep roots: bloomed freely this season in Rome.

Aldous Huxley (Sunflower). Tall and rather haggard in appearance, chrome yellow. Plant in hot, open, sandy place or beneath a solitary tree; don't be surprised if nothing seems to happen for a long time.

Camellia Noel Coward. Exquisite pearl-pink self, glossy foliage. We stock two strains: one suitable only for the hot-house, the other is at home in the suburban garden.

Sir Thomas Beecham (Gladioli). Hardy perennial. Ruffled florets light morocco-red with dark red blotches and flames elegantly carried on a long stem. Slender spike, placement perfect. An old and once popular variety which still commands attention.

Mae West (Night Scented Stock). Shell pink, brightened by lustrous carmine sheen; gracefully curving stem, beautifully waved standard; emits an entrancing fragrance during the evening. Splendid in a large bed.

Field Marshall Montgomery (Cactus). Khaki, but occasionally decorated profusely with multi-coloured blooms. Thrives in the desert but needs plenty of both lime and light to blossom to full advantage. Can do without liquids.

POEM

To waste the fruit of a past season
Ending today the warm, mellow flavour
Of full-matured wine, in unreason,
No man doth savour;
And though the voice that sings
Is still, and all the world seems ill,
The past with its stiletto stings,
Stays with us till the grey sea-spill.
The drowning land doth haply fill.

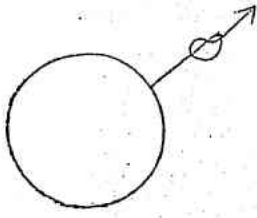
—George Westbrook.

First Round in Chess

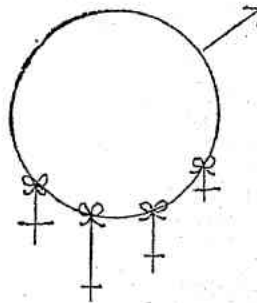
Eighteen players are competing in the University chess championship. First round results were:

E. P. Thomas d. A. C. Arand, K. Lisners d. T. Baker, W. J. Land d. R. M. Dreizler, B. H. Neumann d. P. Bury, A. Gilbert d. D. Butt, W. Daniel d. M. Canfell, H. W. Arndt d. C. Smyth, D. W. A. Baker d. J. Jankowski, Z. Janko d. L. Norberry.

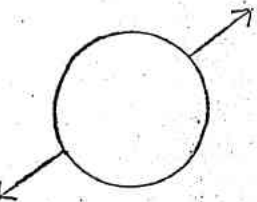
Second round: A. C. Arand d. K. Lisners, E. P. Thomas d. W. J. Land, T. Baker d. R. M. Dreizler, A. Gilbert d. P. Bury, B. H. Neumann d. W. Daniel, D. Butt d. M. Canfell, H. W. Arndt d. J. Jankowski, Z. Janko d. C. Smyth, D. W. A. Baker d. L. Norberry.



MASOCHIST.



TRANSVESTITE



SCHIZOPHRENIC

HERE'S YOUR ANSWER

I have seen figures in the air and heard voices while sitting in the fields. I feel as if I want to dress up like a man and do something for my country. Can you help me? —Joan.

Eyes are vitally important. Check with your oculist and get a thorough going over from an ear specialist, though it may have just been too much sun. I suggest you talk to your mother about wearing boys' clothes. She'll tell you just how chic one can look with a boyish outfit and a close crop! As for your last problem, I suggest that you join one of the many splendid youth organisations in your neighbourhood. If you can't locate one right away, ask your vicar — there are many fine Christian ones.

I was very silly when I was younger, and sold my soul to the devil in return for knowledge. I am respected everywhere for my varsity record, but I am not looking forward to the future. I keep dreaming of fires. What can I do? —Faust.

I need not tell you that you did a very thoughtless thing, but my advice would be "Brave it out and make the best of it!" Try quietly pointing out to your undesirable friend that you prefer the company of more home-ly people. It might help if you were to get a job with UNESCO though I'm not quite sure how far the immunity of their officials extends. I can't discuss the rest of your letter in these columns, but I have arranged for our Doctor Ethel to send advice privately to your friend M.

Can you suggest remedies for (1) sleep-walking and (2) stains that just will not come off my hands no matter how hard I scrub them?

Scottish Lady (Mrs.). Dear Scottish Lady — your problems are quite easily solved. The root cause of chronic sleepwalking is nervous tension, so please RELAX and above all, avoid fretting about dem-

Ski Club

Following on the very successful ski weekend held at Perisher in June, a day bus trip to Thredbo is being organised by the club for Sunday, July 21st. The bus will be leaving at 5.00 a.m., picking people up at Childers Street, Lennox House and Bruce Hall, and returning at 4.30 p.m. from Thredbo. Watch the Common Room for further notices. At the moment University championships are in the balance.

estic matters. Try long walks during the day, an aspirin or two at bed-time, and if the trouble persists, don't hesitate to call in your family doctor. I cannot fully advise you on your other problem without knowing the precise type of stain that is bothering you. Details (together with a stamped, addressed envelope) would be appreciated. Meanwhile, perhaps Hubby could help to save those work-a-day hands by taking on an occasional household chore himself?

To The Editor...

Section 92

Sir, A pearl of wisdom was dropped in "Horus" of the last "Woroni" by a character appropriately named "Queanbeyan". One correction, however — "... intercourse ..." is not "... free". In fact the capital invested is well worth the profits and we can only hope "Queanbeyan" is as successful in its financial ventures. Wall Street.

Red Sympathiser

Dear Comrade, We hear you are being oppressed by imperialists who have grabbed your own native land and have wretchedly cast you aside into the abysmal and unfortunate backstreets of the University premises. This we cannot tolerate and we welcome you, brother, to join us in talks for agitation for FREEDOM and everlasting friendship. We do believe that your cause is ours. As the great and beloved Comrade Lenin put it — "The dirty bastards have done it again".

The peace-loving peoples of the whole world will take a keen interest in your struggle against the filthy capitalists who have done this dastardly deed. Your Old Pal, Nikki.

P.S. Do you know the Cuban position?

Editor's Reply Thanks, Nik, we appreciate your sentiments. In answer to your P.S., contact Christine at Cliveden — she knows.

Section 92

Sir, After all, the Annex is only a satellite of Bruce Hall and follows its traditions faithfully. The End.

SAG

DEAD HORSES

As yet no comment from the Arts Society. Well, I suppose if you kick a dead horse you can't expect any response. One irate committeeman was very scathing, in the Common Room. He promised a brilliant article on the imminent worth of the Arts Society, and suggested that I might like to hang from a gallows in the Arts Society Float to symbolise the victory of the society over SAG. However, there doesn't seem to be any victory to symbolise. Like most Common Room threats the article has failed to materialise.

SPEAKING OF SOCIETIES

It has been mentioned that while last year a scientist was controversial and entertaining, this year has come to the more apathetically desirable level of quiet vacancy.

FASHION KINGS

J. Rees' article (last Woroni "Self Deception and Neuroticism" seemed to typify a popular misconception about SAG. It is a vicious activist myth that we are declining in numbers, although it is hard to estimate the strength of our membership. To say that we have as many, or more, activists, proportionate to the other universities, is not to argue SAG out of existence. The rightful emphasis on SAG merely shows that our apatheists are more honest than those of other universities.

Incidentally, we may indeed be making our only mark with SAG. My editor tells me that SAG and sag columns are appearing in other student newspapers.

SRC AND WORONI

Apparently the SRC anticipates another SAG victory in Woroni. They have moved the Woroni "office" out of a small room, used by all in sundry, into a smaller room with a lock on the door. Are they preparing for a final closing down? Or is this just another step to "Brewster (W. C.) Palace".

Remember, whatever your problem — SAG is your answer!

R. Rosewarr

CHESHIRE

All students and staff of the School of General Studies are invited to visit our bookshop in Garema Place and to browse among the books there.

We will do our best to provide the texts you want to study—and many other books for your entertainment.

CHESHIRE BOOKSHOP

Canberra City

Lumby's Espresso Restaurant

Excellent Cuisine
Cosmopolitan
Atmosphere

PETRIE STREET
CIVIC CENTRE

Rally Chaps!

Calling all Cars! Teams are invited to enter a Treasure-Hunt/Car Rally to be held on Sunday, 19th July, starting at 9.00 a.m. from the car-park opposite Commonwealth Bank, Civic.

Maps and clues will be given to each team at the beginning of the rally. There is no time limit for the course, winners being judged to be the team (nominated Driver/Navigator) who present all correct, or nearest correct solutions. A prize of engraved tankards will be awarded to the winning team.

Only general knowledge is required to solve the clues and not a specific knowledge of the area around Canberra.

Entries close July 10th, so those interested should contact Mill Gammage, Bob Hatcher or Bill McLennan for entry forms and further information as soon as possible.

